

THE WEATHER

Washington, Sept. 9.—Partly cloudy tonight; probably rain tomorrow.

Evening Public Ledger

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PRICE TWO CENTS

40,000 KNIGHTS TEMPLAR IN SPECTACULAR PAGEANT; NO WATER, LIGHT OR PHONE IN VARE CITY "HOME"

"CHEAP LOBSTER," CRIES SENATOR AT ACCUSER IN FIGHT TO SAVE HIS VOTE

Organization Dictator Shows Irritation When John M. Smollock Takes Stand

COMFORTLESS BROAD ST. HOUSE "IS MY HOME"

Of Course, "City Leader" Admits It's for Voting Purposes Only

By GEORGE NOX McCAIN

The hearing before the board of registration commissioners on the charge that Senator Edwin H. Vare, head of the Republican city organization, lives at Ambler, Pa., and has no legal voting residence in the First Senatorial district, took place in City Hall this morning at 10 o'clock.

No decision was announced today. The registration commissioners will hand it down tomorrow.

A rather sparse company assembled in the high, uninviting and noisy hearing room. The leading lights in the Vare organization were conspicuous by their absence.

Notable Absentees A notable absentee was Senator Dave Martin, who had a previous engagement to mend fences in the Nineteenth ward.

"Uggle" David H. Lane was in Atlantic City incubating another polysyllabic and personally conducted philippic against the Independents. His old friend, Thomas Robins, whom Art Director Harrison Morris refers to as "the hero of thousand phantoms," was presumably writing interviews with himself at the Hotel Adelpia.

Former Attorney General Francis Slinn, who was the first of the defense to reach the hearing room, coolly attired in a poplin summer coat, silk shirt and negligee smock. He cast a critical eye over the rather drab little audience and took a seat in the first row of chairs facing the commissioners' dais.

"The Leader" Arrives Late

Senator Vare, accompanied by Recorder of Deeds James M. Hazlett, arrived at 10:11 o'clock. The senator was enveloped in a suit of dark blue, black tie and an air of dignity. The recorder of deeds was visibly bored, for he had been subpoenaed as a witness. No time was lost getting down to business, the former attorney general appearing for the defense.

The prosecution was conducted by Owen J. Roberts for the committee of witnesses, and with his string of sixteen witnesses he played ring-around-a-rosy with the senator for nearly an hour, or to be exact, till 11:15.

The salient point of the hearing was, that the gentlemen in charge of the prosecution had, with detectives and secret service men keeping tabs on Senator Vare from August 23 last.

The Senator Is Peeved

The high lights of interest were supplied by Senator Vare himself. Particularly when he moved away from restraint and voiced his opinion of a certain witness, Smollock by name, and Congressman Moore. In reply to an interrogation from Mr. Roberts, if he regarded the house at 2000 South Broad street as his permanent home, the senator with a fine display of indignation replied: "I know it's my permanent home. I never thought any one else did not regard it all this cheap lobster here dragged me up here to make some cheap newspaper notoriety."

Didn't Know About Coal Mr. Roberts by persistent cross questioning caused the senator to admit that he didn't know whether there was any coal in the cellar to build March fires, or kitchen utensils in the kitchen. That he had possibly never been in the parlor but supposed that it was furnished.

He frankly admitted that the house was used for the purpose of voting residence, and that he occupied it at periods prior to elections. In a brief statement to the commission he denied that he paid his personal tax or was registered at Ambler, a fact corroborated by an assessor from Whitcomb township, Montgomery county.

Enters by Rear Door

Senator Vare swore that he had occupied the house at 2000 South Broad street on the nights of September 1, 2 and 3, that he entered by the back gate and rear door.

In this connection a detective and former United States secret service man swore that he had been watching the house on these particular nights, but had seen no one enter. The ex-attorney general, however, showed by the witness that he could see only the front door. The detective did say, however, that on two nights he had tried the back gate, which he found locked. See Continued on Page Two, Column Five

Continued on Page Two, Column Five

Hope Springs Eternal Partly cloudy tonight. And in spots 'till be cool. Tomorrow, not quite so warm. This a rule. That to comfort we're drifting. When breezes are shifting.

High Points in Hearing of Vare's Right to Vote

House at 2000 South Broad street, claimed as the senator's residence, never wired for electricity nor equipped with telephone, and no water there.

Yard of house used as "war garden" by school children. Witnesses testified porch was dirty, windows never cleaned, front yard was neglected and filled with high grass and weeds; front was guarded with padlocked chicken wire.

Senator and Mrs. Vare slept at house Saturday, Sunday and last night, using electric torch for light. Breakfast at home of Recorder of Deeds Hazlett, two blocks away. Referring to "pink palace" at Ambler, declaration by Senator Vare that "I will admit the place is open the year around for week-end visits."

VOICE SPANS ATLANTIC

Mysterious Talker in America Heard by Norway Wireless Post

Paris, Sept. 9.—Reports received by the radio agency from Christiania announce that the government wireless station at Bergen, Norway, has been called up twice recently by a voice from a wireless station on the American coast.

The Bergen station, which is not fitted with a wireless telephone transmitter, sent wireless telegraphic messages in reply. The voice heard is said to have been perfectly clear.

Washington, Sept. 9.—(By A. P.)—The radio telephone messages from the United States heard by the radio station at Christiania, Norway, probably were sent during experiments made by the Navy Department, officials said today, when messages were sent to the transport George Washington in French waters. The messages, it was said, could have been overheard by any radio station within range. More than two years ago messages from Washington were overheard in Honolulu.

EXPLOSIONS ALARM N. Y.

Panic in Section Where Gas Blows Up Manholes

New York, Sept. 9.—(By A. P.)—Several persons were injured by broken glass and hundreds of windows were shattered when gas, which had accumulated under the pavement at Third avenue and Forty-second street, caused a series of explosions today. The iron coverings of manholes were hurled high into the air, but no one was hit. The explosions caused a panic in the neighborhood and police reserves were called to restore order.

SAVES GIRL FROM FLAMES

Brave Farmer Gropes His Way Through Smoke to Effect Rescue

Strasburg, Pa., Sept. 9.—While frantic neighbors and relatives stood terror-stricken outside a burning building, Joseph Hostetter, a farmer residing near New Providence, Strasburg township, bravely dashed clouds of smoke in mounting to the second floor and carried from the place little Miss Kreider, eight years old, who had been trapped by the flames and rendered unconscious.

Groping his way through the smoke he stumbled to the second floor of the home. By luck, it seemed, he stumbled over a bed, felt beneath it and found the body of the little girl. He soon had her safely out of the building.

BALLOON FLIGHT A MYSTERY

Craft Passes Over Hog Island, Its Home Port Unknown

A balloon of the old-fashioned spherical type passed over Hog Island shipyard today and caused much speculation. According to those who saw the air craft it carried three women and a man; four men and one woman; two men and a dog; five women; six men and one woman. One woman.

The balloon passed over the Delaware river and appeared to be going toward Atlantic City. It was many hundred feet up and was behaving nicely. Joseph A. Steinmetz, of the Aero Club, said he knew of no flights being made by local aeronauts, but believed the craft might be carrying some one who is practicing to enter the ballooning contest soon to be held at St. Louis.

"DRY" BILL IN CONFERENCE

Senate and House Name Managers to Iron Out Disputes

Washington, Sept. 9.—(By A. P.)—Representatives Volstead, of Minnesota, and Morgan, Oklahoma, Republicans, and Webb, North Carolina, Democrat, were today appointed managers for the House in the conference which will settle disputed provisions of the prohibition enforcement bill.

The Senate is represented by Senators Sterling, South Dakota, and Nelson, Minnesota, Republicans, and Johnson, North Carolina, Democrat.

WHO SAYS I DON'T LIVE HERE?



SENATOR ED VARE HIMSELF. This photograph shows Senator Vare on the witness stand at the hearing held today to establish whether he has a voting residence in this city.

PERSHING HERE FRIDAY MORNING

American Commander to Be in City Two and a Half Hours for Parade

Invitation to This City Pleases General Pershing

General Pershing showed sincere pleasure today at the invitation to visit Philadelphia. He authorized Colonel Quenkemyer, who is here, to express his deep gratification.

For two and a half hours Friday morning General Pershing will be a guest of Philadelphia. He will parade and make two addresses, one at Independence Hall, the other at the Union League.

General Pershing will reach North Philadelphia station of the Pennsylvania Railroad at 10 o'clock, where civil and military dignitaries will greet him. Word of the general's acceptance of Philadelphia's invitation was telephoned today to Mayor Smith who issued a proclamation.

Arrangements made for General Pershing's reception include a parade from Broad street, below Allegheny avenue, near the North Philadelphia station, south on Broad street to Spring Garden street to the Parkway, east on the Parkway to Broad, to Chestnut street to Independence Hall, where the great soldier will speak.

From Independence Hall, the parade will counter-march to the Union League at the league the general will make a second address. He is scheduled to leave Broad Street Station for Washington at 12:30 o'clock, two hours and a half after his arrival.

The proclamation issued by Mayor Smith follows: "General Pershing will arrive on Friday morning. During the two and a half hours in which Philadelphia will entertain the man who led our victorious army overseas in its successful battle to save civilization, the citizens of this mother city of the flag, the Declaration and the constitution, should put aside all other than the one supreme thought of doing signal honor to the great soldier, who stands for our highest ideals and who expresses in his person our highest military triumph.

"To this end I ask all employers of labor to grant a holiday covering the two days named, and I appeal to all citizens to decorate with national colors as freely as possible, and to do everything in their power to give outward expression to the feeling of love and gratitude with which each individual regards our distinguished visitor.

"Let there be a great outpouring of people, and let the people give the most emphatic expression of their love for General Pershing and their loyalty to the principles for which he has done such valiant service overseas.

The Prince of Wales will visit Philadelphia some time next month.

New York, Sept. 9.—(By A. P.)—Continued on Page Two, Column Five

VISITING MASONS MARCH IN HONOR OF SERVICE MEN

Sir Knights Pay Tribute to American Soldiers Who Fought in War

LARGE CROWDS ACCLAIM PARADERS ALONG ROUTE

Major General Clement Reviews Comrades—Governor Sproul and Wife Participate

Knights Templars of the United States, to the number of 40,000, today paraded the city's broadest highways in a seven-mile-long tribute to the Americans who served in the war.

Philadelphia citizens, the chief executive of Pennsylvania, and a popular outpouring that reached the hundreds of thousands responded to the testimonial pageant.

Officially, the parade with its array of plumed knights, waving banners and more than 100 bands, was preliminary to the opening of the business session of the thirty-fourth triennial convocation of the Grand Encampment, Knights Templar of the United States.

A Great Reception Actually, it was a great public reception from men and women of all degrees to the exponents of modern chivalry.

The spectacular parade started at 10:35 o'clock from Broad and Oxford streets. Major General Charles Maxwell Clement, U. S. A., retired, was its grand marshal. General Clement commanded the Twenty-eighth (Iron) Division, made up of former Pennsylvania National Guardsmen, and is a past grand commander of Pennsylvania Templars.

Behind him were men high in the affairs of state and nation, prominent in masonry, from all parts of the United States and its possessions, including the Philippines and the canal zone.

The route covered Broad street southward to Spring Garden, thence to the Parkway and along that thoroughfare to Broad street, dismissing at the street.

Siloam Band Led Siloam Band of 100 pieces, all members of the Illinois Commandery of the same name, headed the line. To the strains of the "Hospitalier March" they swung down Broad street in platoon formation, preceding General Clement and Sir Hayes H. Duncan, his chief of staff.

Next in line was W. Freeland Kendrick, commanding the aides and leading the Pennsylvania division. Corinthian Chasseur Commandery, No. 53, of Philadelphia, the only mounted commandery in the eastern part of the United States, formed the guard of honor to the grand marshal, Sir William W. Matos was adjutant of the procession.

Cheers Greeted Riders Constant cheering greeted the appearance of this Templar "cavalry" outfit. Blarney, the next band furnished rhythmic guidance for Allegheny Commandery, No. 25, of Pittsburgh.

Sir Lee Stewart Smith, grand master of the grand encampment, is a member of this commandery and it paraded as his escort.

The grand master rode unattended in an automobile, leading a procession of cars followed by the officers and banners of the grand encampment and the several grand commanderies.

Governor and Mrs. Sproul rode immediately behind the grand master. Their party included Colonel J. Warner Hutchins, special military aide to the Governor, and Harry S. McDevitt, the Governor's private secretary.

The automobile section did not complete the turnout of distinguished participants. Sir William Cowan, grand master of the sovereign grand priory of the Dominion of Canada, and a delegation from that organization, followed afoot.

Canadians in Robes The Canadians were attired in flowing robes and were preceded by standard bearers carrying an American flag, a British union jack and a Templar banner.

Wilmington Commandery, of Wilmington, Del., held the right of the line in the first division. This command drew frequent cheers as it executed intricate formations of the Templar drill manual. Crosses, hollow squares, triangles and other evolutions were skillfully accomplished. Other commanderies further back in the long procession executed similar formations at intervals.

U. S. Possessions Represented Canal Zone Commandery, No. 1, of Balboa Heights, Ancon, and Far East Commandery, No. 1, of Manila, were among the marchers in the first division. This section, the most colorful of the entire procession, included representatives from Delaware, Nevada, Hawaii, Mexico, Alaska, Philippines Islands, Canal Zone, Porto Rico and Canada.

The monarchy of the Templar uniform was broken by the regalia worn by the older commanderies. The regulation costume adopted in 1824 was striking, and reminiscent of that worn by the ground day and night.

Lodge Yielding Again on Treaty Reservations

Admits Need of Changing Plans to Modify Article X to Satisfy Moderates. "Trial Balloons" Collapse

By CLINTON W. GILBERT Staff Correspondent of the Evening Public Ledger

Washington, Sept. 9.—The third trial balloon of the Senate foreign relations committee has come down to earth. That is the meaning of Senator Lodge's admission that his reservations on Article X of the peace treaty would have to be changed in order to satisfy the needs of the moderate reservationists in the Republic party.

The first trial balloon was the Shantung amendment. That collapsed almost as soon as it went up. The second was the English colonial reservation amendment. Somebody thought about the "historic anti-English feeling." That balloon never left the ground, but fell miserably along the ground, leading gas at every turn. The third trial balloon was the changes proposed in Article I and X, designated as "reservations." Some small birds are willing to give that balloon a trial flight down to the ground.

Senator Lodge's admission that the reservation on Article X would have to be changed is a concession of the defeat of all plans to amend the covenant directly or by subterfuge. There is now talk of inserting into the reservation on Article X some provision for arbitration. Such a plan may require examination. It may be an amendment or it may be a harmless expression of opinion. Probably the wish is to slip a disguised amendment into the covenant depending upon another "historic feeling," the traditional attitude toward arbitration.

Arbitration as Trial Balloon Formal arbitration by a special tribunal has a great hold upon the American international political imagination. Because of the role our Supreme Court plays in our national life arbitration has always been our great international remedy.

An arbitration reservation may be another trial balloon or it may be entirely innocuous. But aside from the plan of Lodge seems to be to modify the Article X reservation, so that the decision whether we shall participate in any armed operations will rest with Congress, where constitutionally it must rest.

This will make the Lodge reservation virtually equivalent to the McCumber reservation. The point in Lodge's reservation is that the President in his talks with Senator Hitchcock has all along recognized the necessity of accepting interpretative reservations and his willingness to accept them. His position against all reservations is like that of the Nebraska legislator who, having had to accept a compromise, said: "This isn't as much as I expected, but then I never really thought I'd get it."

BAKER ASKS RIGHT TO PURCHASE ARSENAL SITE

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—Authority to complete the purchase of land for the Baritan Arsenal near Metuchen, N. J., upon which nearly \$10,000,000 have been spent in permanent improvements was asked today by Secretary Baker.

PROTECTION CODE FOR WORKERS' BEING CONSIDERED

HARRISBURG, Sept. 9.—The special committee of the State Industrial Board in charge of the completion of a code of government protection for heads and eyes of workmen in various industries spent today going over suggestions of changes and hearing representatives of various lines which may be affected. The code will be submitted to the board and made effective later this year.

CARDINAL MERCIER LANDS IN N. Y. TODAY

New York, Sept. 9.—(By A. P.)—Cardinal Mercier, primate of Belgium, will reach New York late today on board the naval transport Northern Pacific to thank America for the aid it sent to his country during the war.

Heroic Belgian Primate Will Go to Baltimore as Guest of Gibbons

Cardinal Mercier will make his first public address in Baltimore tomorrow on Tuesday, September 14. Tomorrow Cardinal Mercier and Archbishop Hayes will review the First Division parade from a stand before the archiepiscopal residence. New York's reception to the cardinal is set for September 17.

ABYLUM ATTENDANTS STRIKE

Dublin, Sept. 9.—For the last twelve weeks there have been strikes of attendants at the Glonnel Lunatic Asylum in county Tipperary. The asylum is regularly picketed by strikers, and references are made on the grounds day and night.

LOW COSTS AWAIT U. S. PEACE ACTION, WILSON DECLARES

World Won't Settle Down Until It Learns Our Stand, He Says

AMERICA ONLY NATION TO REHABILITATE EARTH

President Asserts Labor and Capital Must Unite to Increase Production

H. C. L. Problem Wrapped Up in Pact, Says Wilson

President Wilson in an address to the Minnesota Legislature today declared: "High cost of living is a world situation due to war. It is a problem which will not settle down until it learns the part America will play in peace."

United States alone is likely to be able to furnish the capital to set the world's industry on its feet. United States faces the duty of setting commerce going through peace.

Solution of the labor problem will come through the organization provided in the league of nations. America sets the standard and principles. Labor is not a commodity. Cooperation between labor and capital will bring production.

United States has been provincial in economics, but conditions have changed.

Rail the Associated Press

St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 9.—The cost of living, President Wilson told the Minnesota Legislature today, is largely due to "a world situation" growing out of the sacrifices and waste of the war. Back of that, added the President, lay the fact that the world has not yet learned what the peace status would be.

"The world is not going to settle down," said he, "until it learns what part the United States is to play in the peace."

He continued that this was the only nation which would have enough free capital in the near future to rehabilitate the world economically.

Received With Cheers

The Legislature, which began yesterday an extraordinary session to consider the high cost of living and other subjects, received the President with cheers. He was introduced by Governor J. A. A. Burdick, who said Minnesota hoped there would be some arrangement to prevent future wars.

The President congratulated the Legislature on its ratification yesterday of the federal woman's suffrage amendment.

First of all, Mr. Wilson said, it was the nation's duty to set the commerce of the world going by the establishment of peace. After that, he continued, there were domestic adjustments that must be made, mentioning among other things that railway facilities in this country were to the point to be demanded.

Having established a world settlement economically, Mr. Wilson declared, it was imperative that there be an arrangement to insure "that nobody monkey with the process" set up.

Laboring Men Dissatisfied

Turning to the relations of labor and capital, the President said that laboring men everywhere were dissatisfied with their relation to their employers. That was true, he said, but he added, in larger measure than in the United States.

Referring to the treaty provision for an international labor organization, Mr. Wilson said here it was a step toward a definite solution to the problems. He asserted that in this solution the United States was expected by the world to set the standards and lay down the principles.

As a help for the solution the President suggested that the interests of labor and capital must be recognized as identical, and the two ought to be reasonable enough to get together.

Labor Not a Commodity When it was realized that labor was not a commodity and a real co-operation had been established, production would increase "by leaps and bounds," and that would be one element in reducing the cost of living.

The United States, the President said, had been "provincial" in past years. There must be a change, he argued, if the United States were to rehabilitate the world.